Beck Brown and his friend Spriggins visit Washington.

WASHINGTON, PRIDAY Feb. 17, 1851. Some weeks have elapsed now, my dear Jopas, since you landed us in your next Jersey wagon at Treaten. We stopped long enough at the capital of We stopped long enough at the capital of our own State to see the Temperance Convention and to be present when Mr. Wright was made a Senator and a Democrat. Since the failure of this gentleman is the contest for Governor, some years ago, we up on the Ridge had heard little of him. But Newark eider is largely drunk for champagne wine, and Mr. Wright

Is largely drunk for champagne wine, and Mr. Wright prisps has done skillfully to saidle himself upon the United States Senate and off the Whig party.

Srangelys and myself have taken quiet lodgings. An old lady, somewhat strong in years and cotor, furnishes as with food and Congressional biography, while her son, a sprightly negro lad, cleans our shoes and points at the Section 2018. out the Senators. We got along as well as we may and stifle the sighs that as men we might breathe for the position and the moustaches of the happy indivi-duals who pick their teeth on the steps of Brown's and the National.

We got over the ground and the Delaware with the rest of the passengers with unlooked for good fortune.
I cannot see why foreigners should find fault with our New-Jersey railway arrangements. Yet one of the in-dividuals in the car with us stated, on being requested by the conductor to take some particular position, that he shouldn't do it, and that if that functionary approached him he should feel bound to knock him to a place deemed more uncomfortable than even a New-Jersey railroad car. He appended his regrets that Commodore Stockton was not present; that that gentleman might be made an attaché of the mission on which he proposed to send the conductor. The remarks seemed to be assented to by the heartless people present. Springing rery pertinently asked me, as we were retiring for the pight, if efter all Commodore STOCKTON might not be a well meaning man. The day's journey had been a hard one, and we were too tired to discuss the question.

We have had an opportunity, through favor of friends here, to see something of social life in Washington But as I pass for a married man, which Jones, if it had not been for—but it's of no use to chase up the regrets of the pest—and as Spanogras is of a retiring turn, it was not to be expected that he should cut much of a fgure. Yet as I am old enough to be a Member of Con gress-of the lower House-I occasionally get a word from some bustling but freshly arrived claim-agent, who mistakes either my position or my influence. The merits of the bill for the relief of Andrew Sackington -I think that was the name-were detailed to me as I stood in a quiet corner at a levee the other evening. agreed with the relator, that it was one of the strongest gases of the sort I had ever been called to pass upon At a reasonable interval after dropping this remark, my new found friend left me, fixed for his case, and with a slight fracture of the button hole. I find that out of door advocates of private hills take hold of the members more strongly than any class of men. And those who are expecting to serve their country under the im pending Administration need not be excepted from this remark, since it seems a proof of sagacity here to consider that Gen. PIERCE will select his advisers and manage his administration with a certain forgetfulness of the advice and influence of any gentlemen who have the misfortune to be now in Congress.

We are told in the book called "Etiquette at Wash-

logton," which immediately upon our arrival Sparegins bought at TAYLOR & MAURY'S, that "there is no place in the United States where less attention is paid to money than at the seat of Government." I thought this might be a covert hit at the Treasury Department, but afriend tells me that it might well refer to the cash paid at the hotels, to the landlord and the servants; and he assures me that the remark is just, for he avers that there is certainly no place in the world where you get less attention for your money. The writer of the book goes on to say that a person here may live where he pleases without remark. This is a commendable feature of Washington life, and to dwell in a palace or is hired lodgings is all the same thing. For instance, the Senator from Michigan, who has been the Demo cratic candidate for President, lives at a place where the basement is used for an oyster-cellar and the first foor is a clothing shop; and if General Cass should wrap himself up in the ready-made garments and sleep in the cellar, nobody would think the worse of him fo

Washington society is highly respectable, and withal considerably variegated. It has a fair representation of youth of various ages, who are willing, if they can ind everything agreeable, especially in a pocuniary point of view, to enter into the bonds of matrimony. There are ladies too, here, who are fighting in th marches of Pennsylvania-av., the battle which flarged on the beach at Newport and the Colonades at Saratoga. New corners to the capital are accurately measured, and their position among the accidents of this existence early ascertained. You will not conclude from this statement, my dear Jonas, that your humble comstances were inquired into. If attempted, the in quiry was soon exhausted. The wrinkles about his eyes, his temples whose once waving curls were seen long ago in the Latin Quarter, and on the Praater, and thove all, his res anguste domi, were not such incite ments, as animated investigation, or led to exhilarating neuts. But with Spangoins, who has claims to good family, and a fair share of the most attractive of the leggarly elements of this world, the case was different. Indefatigable fairies were not deterred by his bashful ways, which, in their plastic fancy, were convertible ate all imaginable tenderness. He was duly scheduled. And I learned from a communicative and benevolent hdy, that, had he appeared at another dance, the toile would have been set around him. He escaped. All I saw of the threstened campaign, were some glances, threwn upon him across a starcase, which were as tender as the celery at Willard's, and as strong as the edors at the National.

You will gather from the last sentence that we have stended a dance, though the fact may furnish little occulon for mention, since it presented nothing to distisguish it from the dances which we were wont years ago Jonas, to observe together in New-York. Every perion of the Union, indeed, was represented. As not always happens on such occasions, the understrappers were more conspicuous than their superiors the musteches of the attaché dwarfed the cordon of the minister, and barristers of no antique standing for once shone resplendent in the presence of the Supreme Court of the United States. Springers, in the presence of so much beauty and talent, was of course affected, but by great strain preserved his composure, and, if his knees smote together, his ample pantaloons, much faller than those now worn by patrons of the fashionthe tailors, concealed the concussion. But if Spato-tixs trembled, he observed. You might have noticed had you been present, some sub-lieutenant or master of the navy, swelling with all the bustle of a seventy four when she clears her decks for action, perform at large, while more knowing commodores flirted with me wives of legislators in a quiet corner. The mater impressed Springers, and he wondered at the spen its freshest votaries that they carried a swell even

Dancing was the occupation of nearly all, with here and there a justifiable exception. In this last category bere were, on a sofa in the corner of the drawing room, some Quaker ladies, visiting the capital, who noted, with a sharp eye to sublunary vanities, that Senators, with their ample pay could afford their wives no the patterns of dress than those which almost mached the shoulders of the rest of female humanity dress than those which almost there eathered together.

Of hotel life here, I had intended to say something, but information, and time as well, are lacking to that We went indeed some mornings since to the tal. We went indeed some mornings since to be begings of our Representative, on an invitation to breakfast; in the course of which, on perioding frounds, the conversation fell on waiters. Springers egretted that we were not able to reproduce that inon of Arabian tale where the dishes rose at the tish and the table was never crowded with the service. he had been waiting the fourth of an hour for some warm rolls. A burly Captain opposite us, whose orders had resounded in the cafes of Calcutta and whose ship had barked the icebergs, was swearing a bit of broiled thicken to his side, and through the rigor of his tongue be servants moved quick. His oaths were more sti ing than the oriental longings of Spriggins, and his

versation with a vengeance fell upon waiters. But, my dear Jonas, I have been long, and I mu dose. Garrulous on the topics I have salverted to, I am mable to include in one letter those which were per-less better mentioned. But these last may form the

topic of another epistle. Meantime accept this, with the love of Spato and myself, and remember us over yours apples and your cider. Yours, ESER W. BROWN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Buthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bouser-ris Central American Affairs-Cabinet-Routes

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853. The President to-day sent a message to the Senate of great importance, containing information that Great Britain had proposed to withdraw her pro-tection from Mosquito and make Greytown a free city under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States. The President expresses no opinion upon the matter, but recommends raising the rank of our representatives in Central America, to withdraw all our Charges and appoint one full minister to represent the United States in each of those States. He asks an appropriation for this purpose. This message sinks Young America to zero.

The subjoined names I believe to be those of the new cabinet incumbents: Caleb Cushing, Secretary of State; W. L. Marcy, or A. C. Flugg, Treasury Davis, War; Dobbin, Navy; Guthrie, Interior; Camp bell, Attorney General; McClelland, Postmaster-Gen

Mr. Guthrie is here. He is a lawyer of eminence and wealth of Louisville, Ky.

One or more of those mentioned above may have other offices than those annexed to their names. The Pennsylvanians say that Campbell is assigned an unequal position-that Guthrie will suit better. opinion is almost universal here that Marcy will be the New-York member.

Mr. Cooper's speech in favor of Whitney's plan for a Pacific Railroad is pronounced exceedingly able. Mr. Soulé is opposed to the Tehuantepee meas ure and to Rusk's proposed road; he will favor Whitney's scheme, and probably the right of way across

Mr. Seward, at the request of the creditors and Senators of both parties, will speak (probably on Monday,) in support of the Texas Debt Bill, and the report of the Finance Committee. Quis.

Arrivals at Washington-Cabinet Rumors Fillmore's Levce. Washington, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853. Messrs. Guthrie, Dobbin and Marcy have

reached the city.

The Cabinet rumors to-day settle upon Marcy The Cabinet running to-day settle upon starte, for the Treasury, Dobbin for the Navy, and Campbell for Attorney-General. The War, Post-Office and interior Departments stand as reported last night. The post of Secretary of State oscillates between Gen. Cushing and Mr. Hunter.

General Peaslee has received a letter from

the President elect, requesting that there be no public demonstrations on his arrival. The Mayor has directed accordingly; but the General must come as a thief in the night to escape entirely the crowd which throngs alout the depot on the arrival of every train.

President Fillmore has a large and brilliant strandards at his leves to night. It is said to be his last.

attendance at his levee to night. It is said to be his last, [The Telegraph brings us a paragraph in relation to the difficulty which took place between Mr. Briggs and the Post Master General, but we do not see any thing in it worth printing]

Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853.

The National Intelligencer of this morning states that the Senate has passed a section in the Deficiency bill, which ronders null one of the most important provisions of the new Ceinage, Seignorage bill. It provides that the seignorage on bars and ingots of gold shall not exceed the cost of assay and casting.

The Intelligencer publishes a second letter from Governor Foote, reasserting his right to appoint a United States Senator for Mississippi.

Mr. Kennedy the Census Superintendent has demanded from the Senate Committee an investigation

emanded from the Senste Committee an investigation to the recent charges made against him in the debates

on the deficiency ball.

The Republic says, the story of the presentation of a Gold Comb by Mrs. Fillmore to the Aztec Children is a gross humbing.

Senator Benjamin. Néw-Oalkans, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1833. Senator Benjamin has left here for Wash-

Gen. Pierce in Phtiadelphia.

Gen. Pierce in Falindelphia.

Gen. Pierce walked out this morning, but was not recognised. He rode out this afternoon, disappointing hundreds who called expecting to see him. Among the visitors this morning was Governor Righer. Nothing is certain about his departure. He expressed a wish to stay in the city till to-morrow, and perhaps Mouday, if his friends continue to respect his wishes for privacy.

Valuable Cargo-Maryland and Virginia Boundaries-The Mechanics' Strike.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday have been

The ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, cleared at this port by Fitzgerald, Booth & Co., for South America, takes out a cargo, mostly of Domestics, valued at over \$150,000.

The Legislature of Virginia has appointed a ommittee to settle the question respecting the bound-ries between that State and Maryland.

The Susquehanna Bridge bill has been re-

committed. It is probable that the Capitation Tax feature will be rescinded.

The mechanics, to the number of 2,500, still

stand out. They are receiving material aid from all

Arrival of the City of Manchester PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853.

The steamship City of Manchester has arrived at her dock. She has the most valuable cargo ever brought to this port, and 220 passengers.

Postponement of a Trial for Murder.

Oswego, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853. The new trial ordered for John M. Thurston

for the murder of A. Gamson, has been put over to an other term. Cause, want of a witness to prove the in-Disastrous Fire at Little Rock. LOUISVILLE, Fridsy, Feb. 18, 1853.
We learn by mail that a disastrous fire oc-

curred at Little Rock, Ark, on the 3d inst. The Post-Office, with its contents, together with several stores and dwelling-houses, were burnt. Loss nearly \$50,000.

Destruction of the United States Hotel at Chicago by Fire.

Hotel in this city took fire, and was totally destroyed, with several adjoining buildings. Twelve horses per-ished in the flames. The loss is over \$25,000; insured

The cars on the Rock Island Railroad are nning regularly to Ottowa

The Anti-Liquor Law in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1853.

The Anti-Liquor Law passed the Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 16 to 13—some little alteration having been made. The act goes into effect immediately, but it is to be submitted to the people at the April election, and in the event of their voting not to sustain it, it is to be repealed ten days after the rising of the next General Assembly. The House will concur.

The Jerry Bescue Trials.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 18, 1853.

The Jury, in the case of Brigham, were discharged last night, not being able to agree. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1833.
The Senate was called to order at 20 minutes

set 11 o'clock.

Mr. Gwis moved to take up the Pacific Rail-

ond bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hanblin gave notice that, on Monday, he would move to take up the bill (Miss Dix's) for the Rellef of the Indigent Issane.

Mr. Butler said he hoped the Texas Debt

Mr. Apans said that as soon as this bill was

d of, he would insist upon considering the Home

Mr. HUNTER said that some of the appropriation bills would be before the Senate to-morrow, and that they ought not to be deferred.

Mr. BRODHEAD said the bill granting to all the soldiers of the last war 100 acres of land, was most important, and unless it was reported by the Committee on Fublic Lands soon, he would move to add it to the

spropristion bal.

Mr. Davis presented, by consent, the credentials of Hon. Edward Everett as Senator for six years from Massachusetts from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Cooren, who had the floor on the Pacific Reilroad Bill, not being present. Mr. Boaland took the opportunity to express his views on the subject of railroad bills, and particularly with respect to the bill granting land to the State of Arkanses for railroads, which was passed some weeks ago, while he was absent.

Mesers. Senastian and Borland made ex-

anations as to the Arkansas Railroad bill.

Mr. Coopen spoke for over an hour in oppo-

sition to the bill, and in favor of Mr. Brodhead's substi-tute, which strikes out elligafter the enacting clause and inserts provisions for a preliminary survey and explora-tion of the country, with a view to ascertaining the most practicable route for the construction of the Road.

Mr. Dodog, of Iowa, and Mr. Geyer sup-routed the bill.

Mesers. Soulz and Bradgury said they

would vote against the substitute, but were not thereby to be regarded as friendly to the bill as it now stood. Mr. Brodhead's substitute was rejected—

Air. DRODHEAD'S SUDSHILLE WAS rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 34—as follows:
YEAS—Mesers, Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Betler, Charlton, Chase, Cooper, Dawson, De Sanssure, Dodge of Wis, Pitzpatrick, Poote, Hunter, Masce, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Phelps, Toucey, and Walker.
NAYS—Mesers, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Brodse, Cass, Clerke, Davis, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas Downes, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mangum, Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastien, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Summer, Underwood, Wade, and Weller.

Mr. Burn en moved an addournment. Lost.

Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shielda, Smith, Sould, Spraance.
Summer, Underwood, Wade, and Weller.

Mr. Masos addressed the Senate in carmest opposition to the bill. He said the Constitution made Congress the acle depository of Legislative power, and it had no right to delegate it to an irresponsible executive. He considered it a rape on the Constitution of the United States to wrest that power from Congress and vest it in the Executive. He examined other provisions of the bill and held them to be entirely unconstitutional. If this bill became a law, no one need fear of being excluded by the Democratic party, for then there would be no parties in this country save the one in power and the one in opposition. The only element and principle of party then would be the power of gold. The Constitution would be gone. The Government will become one of unlimited power, and charged with unlimited control of the public mocey.

Mr. Phart followed in reply, contending that

Mr. Prare followed in reply, contending that there was a constitutional obligation on the Federal Government to put itself in such condition toward the several States as to enable it, in case of foreign war, to defend gach of them. A road to California was indispen-sably necessary to the protection of California and there was an express constitutional obligation to con-construct the road.

Mr. Mason moved to refer the bill to the

mmittee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Rusk said that, by a failure of Congress to discharge its constitutional duty of protecting the people of the frontier Territories and Celifornia, a heavy tax of \$300 was laid on every man going or coming from that State. Tols bill repealed that tax, and afforded means of protecting the people of those Territories and

Mr. Soule asked what would be the condition of this law, if the next President should say that he did sot find in the Constitution any authority for the exer-cise of the duties by him which this bill imposed. Mr. Bell. said he would find that it was his

duty to execute the laws of the United States.

Mr. Rusk said that the constitutionality of his law would have to be decided upon as of every other

The question was taken on the motion to re-The question was taken on the motion to recommit the bill, and lost—Yeas 18, Nays 33—as follows:
YEAS—Adams, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Christon, Cooper, Dawson, De Sanseare, Fitapatrick, Hunter,
Mason, Norris, Pearce, Petiti, Phelps, Soule, Toucey.
NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Beil, Boriand, Brooke, Cass,
Chase, Clarke, Dodge, Wis, Dodge, Iowa: Douglas, Downs,
Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwim, Hamiin, Honston, Jones, Iowa:
Jones, Tenn: Miller, Pratt, Rusk, Schastian, Seward,
Shields, Smith, Sprunne, Sumner, Underwood, Wade,
Walker, Weiler.

Mr. PRATT moved amendments providing that the contract should require the work to be con-structed for the sum appropriated in this bill, and that the Corporation should not have banking powers.

Mr. Weller moved to strike out the thirteenth section, which is in these words:

"And be it cancied. That, for the purposes of this act, the contractors, their associates and successors, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, by which name they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and have and enjoy all proper remedies at law and in equity; may organize and elect such officers as they may deem necessary, and have and use a common seal. They may also open Looks and issue certificates of stock, and perform all other acts necessary to earry into effect the provisions herein contained: Provided, however, that the provisions herein contained: Provided, however, that the provisions herein contained: Provided, however, that the provisions herein contained: Mr. WELLER moved to strike out the thir-

form all other acts increases, to can be a considered to the provisions for in contained. Provided, however, that the provisions of this set shall have no force or effect whatever within the limits of any State without the consent of the Legislature of said State previously had and obtained."

Mr. Gass said he would never vote for the hall with that section in it. He did not believe Congress had any power to create a Corporation within the States, and not having the power, no consent by the States and had be given.

Mr. Underwood said if that section be strick-

n out, the inducements to private individuals to engage the work would be gone.

Mr. Rusk said he could show former legisla-

ion, wherein the same power was exercised.

Mr. Cass said he was not bound by any previous legislation. A bank of the United States had been established, but he was not therefore bound to admit that the power existed to charter it.

Mr. Toucky sommenced at a quarter to 5

o'clock, to speak in favor of striking the section out, but becoming too ill to speak, was unable to proceed. Mr. Soulk moved an adjournment. Lost— Yeas, 23; Nays, 31.

Mr. Toucky said he felt too unwell to proceed, but as Mr. Soulé willed it, he would endeavor to

force the Senator to go on.

Mr. Underwood said he would not consent ompel the gentleman to speak to-night, and moved

Much confusion prevailed, and the motion was agreed to-Yeas, 30; Nays, 15, and at ten minutes past 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House several The Speaker laid before the House several executive communications, among them, one from the Secretary of the Tressury recommending an appropriation of \$75,000 for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for the Pacific Coast. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Millson asked permission to report a bill, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, for the relief of a Colonel who fell at the head of his regiment. He said the bill was recommended unanimously by the Committee, who had no opportunity to report it for the past year.

r the past year.

Mr. Eastman objected, saying he had his

drawer full of bills ready to report.

Mr. Duscan from the Committee on Commerce, reported the Light House bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of Union.
The House went into Committee on the Civil

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$843,573 for the pay and per diem of members and delegates of Congress, and with the pay of clerks and contingencies of both Houses swells the appropriation for Congress to upward of \$1,186,000. Of this amount \$12,500 are for newspapers, \$28,000 for stationery, \$10,000 for folding, besides other appropriations for Congress in the Deficiency Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Haven an appropriation of the continuing the surrey of

tion of \$50,000 was made for continuing the survey of the Northern and North-Western lakes, including Lake

A long and dry debate under the five minute A long and dry decorte under the ave minutes rule took place on amendments which were agreed to, making additional appropriations for completing the custom bouses respectively at St. Louis, Louisville, Chromanti and New-Orleans. Without completing action upon the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. Skelton presented a memorial of Horach Decord Horach Company of Chapter Committee rose.

see H. Day and Henry O'Reitly praying for a declaratory law which shall protect the right of trial by jury before the issuing of a perpetual injunction in cases of patent rights, where the novelty of legality is denied. It was

erred to the Committee on Patents.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a com-

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the clerk, showing from whom he purchased the books heretofore ordered for distribution among members of the House. Also the following message from the President of the United States. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, embodying the solutione of recent communications made by the Minister of her Britannic Majesty to the Department of State on the subject of the Intercreamic Canal by the Nicarana route, which formed the chief object of the treaty between the United States and Great Britan of 19th April, 1859, and the relations of Great Britan to the protectorate of Magnitude, which she expresses herself desirous of relinquishing on terms consistent with her honorable congagements to the Indians of that name.

In consequence of these communications and other considerations stated in the report, 't is deemed advisable by

the Indians of that name.

In consequence of these communications and other considerations stated in the report, 't is deemed advisable by the department that our opporation relations with the States of Central America should be placed on a higher and more efficient footing, and this measure meets my approbation.

The whole subject is one of so much delicacy and importance that I should have preferred, so much delicacy and importance that I should have preferred, so much delicacy and importance that I should have preferred, so mean the close of my administration, not to make it the subject of an executive communication; but imasumen as the measure proposed commot even, if deemed expedient by my successor, take effect for near a twelvementh, unless an appriation is meffect for means a twelvementh, unless an appriation is meffect for the measure seemed to require an exposition somewhat in detail of the grounds on which it is recommended. Washington, Feb. 18, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1853.

What in metall of the grounds on which it is recommended.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1853.

DEFARMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1933.

To the President of the United States:

Siz: Recent communications have been made to this Department by the British Minister relative to the affairs of Central America, of which I deem it my duty to report to you the substance.

It may first be proper to observe that the relations of the United States with some of the States of Central America have of late years assumed an importance wholly out of proportion to the political consequence of these small Republics, or the extent of our occumercial inhercome with them, which is inconsiderable. This importance grows

chiefly out of the fact that one of the most advantageous routes of interoceanic communication has through this region.

The public policy of the United States presents few objects at the present day of equal interest with a direct, expeditions and economical line of interousne between our Atlantic coast and the members of the Union on the Pacific. It was mainly to effect this object that the treaty of April 19, 1350, was necotiated between the Union on the Pacific and Great Britain. By this treaty the high contracting parties bound thermalives to use their influence with any State or States, or Government, possessing or claiming to possessing parisdiction over the territory which the proposed ship canal may inverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or Governments to facilitate the construction thereof by every means in their power; and they also agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports at each end of the example.

procure the establishment of two free ports at each end of the canal.

It was also stipulated by the treaty of April 19, 1850, that if any differences should arise as to right or propecty over the territory through which the said canal shall pas, between the States or Covernments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain would use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal. In the execution of this stipulation, certain propositions were agreed upon by this Department and the British Minister in the month of April last, having for their object to settle the territorial controversies which existed between the States and Covernments bordering on the line of the canal. These terms of settlement were assured to by Costa Rico, but did not prove acceptable to Nicaragus.

In making these propositions to the States interested, and in all the negotiations carried on by this Government, the only object has been to secure, as far as possible, the passage of the canni through one and the same civilized State, in order to preclude the evils too likely to arise from its passing through more than one jurisdiction, and to exercise the influxnes and mediation of the United States, which had been invoked by the parties in controversy, in the manner best calculated to promote their respective interests. The confuring claims of Great Britain and Nieuragu, with reference to Mosquito, are among the difficulties which embarrass this subject. These difficulties arise principally from the fact that the port of San Juan Del Norte, the eastern outlet of the Canal, is claimed to belong to the Masquito territory. By the first article of the treaty of 19th April, 1850, the

By the first article of the treaty of 19th April, 1839, the two partice agree that meither the one nor the other will ever erect or maintain any fortification examinading the ental or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragia. Costa Rica, the Mosquito Cosat, or any part of Central America. But the relations of Great Britain to Masquito and the Mosquito Indiana, over whom she claims to have exercised a protectorize for a long course of years, remained under this treaty somewhat indeterminate. The port of Sen Jasa del Norse to which the name of Greytown has been given by Great Britain, though claimed as within the limits of a protectorate, has for about a year been really governed in the name of the titular King of Mosquito by a Committee of five American citizeus chosen by the people.

Nicaragias claims the rightful sovereignty over this Port, from which her authorities were, after a brief possession, jected by a British force in January, 108—and over the whole Mosquito region—of which, however, it is maintained by Great British, that Nicaragua never at any time had possession. Information has lately been received at this Department from the Minister of the Britains Majesty that the Company which had contracted to build a Sing Canal across the Is hums of Nicaragua, having found it impossible to carry out the plan as originally contemplated, has resolved to propose to the Government of Nicaragua a modification of that plan, with the view of constructing a Canal of smaller dimensions than those specified in the contract, and the Britash Minister has been instructed to infinite to this department, that if this information should prove correct, Her Misjerty's Government would feel themselves a liberty under the seventh article of the treaty of 19th April, 1890, to withdraw their protection from that company, and to transfer it to any other Company which should not dwindle down to an ordinary transit route for costing vessels, which to distant nati

ons question.

The British Government regards the Committee of Gov.

Juan del Norte.
Thirdly, That the United States and Great Britain, with-

well qualified for the purpose should be sent by this Government to act corpointly with the Commissioner of her Britannie Majesty.

The British Government is not unaware of the difficulties arising from the fact that certain neighboring States deny altogether the undependence of Mosquito, and that the Mosquito tribe of Indians are liable every day to new incursions upon their territory. They do not expect to make a complete provision against this danger. They consider it their duty to do what is required by honor, and humanity in behalf of the Mosquito nation, declaring at the same time, that they intend to athere strictly to the treaty of Washinger, of the 18th April, 1850, and not to assume any soverigity, direct or indirect, in Central America.

Such is the substance of the communications, which within a few days, have been made to this Department, by the British Minister, under the direction of his Government from which it will be perceived.

First, That in consideration of the altered state of things under which it grew up that Government is disposed to relieve itself from the protectorate of the Mosquito Indiana, provided that a security can be obtained for them against heatile incursions from the neighboring Slave.

Neconly, That the Ritical Government regards the erection of San Juan del Norte into a free an independent city, whose political condition would resemble that of the free cities of Germany as the best course to be pursued for setting the controversy relative to the Soveriginty of that place, and as the most convenient mode of insuring protection as to the Mosquito Indiana.

Tairdly, That though a formal guaranty of the tree city not proposed to be essered into by the two powers. Great Britain desires the concurrence of the United States in effecting these objects.

An opinion from this Department on the merit of these suggestions as a mode of setting the questions at seve in this part of Castral America, would, under casting eigen and a second cast and a second cast and a second cast of the s

Great Britain desires the concurrence of the United States in effecting these objects.

An opinion from this Department on the merit of these suggestions as a mode of setting the questions at issue in this part of Central America, would, under existing directmentances be elilitie weight. They are given only as the views of the British Government. It may be proper however, to state, that in the opinion of the Department, it would be more advisable that the two Governments should me their influence with Nicaragna to induce her to accept the propositions of 18th April, 1952, less advantageous to that Government, as is the case with these now suggested by Great British. Eccept events are believed to encourage the expectation that an effort of this kind would be successful. However this may be, the communications of the British Minister made by order of his Government will no deals be regarded as a satisfactory indication of a desire on the part of Great British, by resigning the protectorate of Mesquilto, to remove one of the most sellors on barresume at of the case. They seem to this Department also to suggest the expediency of a new effort to indice all parties to enter into an amicable estimated in the development of the five States included under that came, Costa Rica and Nicaragna have appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to this Government, sai the Central America on a better footing. Of the five States included under that name, Costa Rica and Nicaragna have appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to this Government as the theory of Guatemala, appointed have appeared to Charga & Afaira to Guatemala, appointed have appeared to the inserted in the Department, has not proceeded to his post. To the other states of Central America with the overtiment of the Department, has not proceeded to his post. To the other states of Central America of the whole of the Countries of the Canal, the importance, chilescy and complication of the territorial and political relations above referred to, with the overture for our rim only o

full powers is treat with any or the his rank would attractions to use the influence which his rank would him to promote the great work of conciliation.

If some distinguished citizen of the United States, seaming the high qualifications required for the trust, she be dispatched upon this friendly mission there is reast hope that he would be able to convince the Governm concerned that nothing can be gained among equals by hering to extreme rights and pretensions. however at the conviction is entertained by the other party. That true interests lies in a compromise of their confiscions, that the mediation of the United States and 6 Britain may be concernly and early accepted, and the only alternative is a too probable succession of der wars and domestic convisions, which can have no effect than that of defeating the great work of inter Ocean membration, and in other respects inficting the

of the arts of peace might strain a high degree of prothe arts of peace might atrate a high degree of prospections of the prospection of the pr

destricted beyond the outfit by substituting a visc interpretation of the lower rank. If it may be stated that our Charge of Affaires to Nicaragua has already been directed on a contingency, of not improbable occurrence, to return to the United States, and that the appointment of a Charge of Affaires to Guatemala has been pointment of a Charge of Affaires to Guatemala has been pointment.

resocked.

The action of Congress being required for the appropriations incorrant to carry the proposed measure into effect, it is respectfully recommended that this report should be sommunicated to the two Houses.

Respectfully submitted.

On motion of Mr. BAYLEY, the message was ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered be printed.

The House then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18, 1833.
The bill to provide Police regulations on Rail-cads was taken up in Committee and progress reported.
Several local bills were disposed of in Com-

To incorporate the New-York Agricultural To incorporate the Society for the Relief of

Mr. Chamberlain reported against any

arge in the law punishing the crime of seduction.

Mr. Wood thought the Committee did not and restand the petition—one object was to make seduction a legal marriage, and enforce marriage obligations on the parties. He moved to recommit the report with instructions to report a bill.

Mr. Stewart asked what was to be done

with a married man who seduced a female? Would not the proposed law be productive of polygamy? The motion to re-commit was lost by 58

The bill for the better Protection of Emi-

grants arriving at New-York.

To incorporate the People's College.

To authorize the City of Utica to take Stock

the Black River Railway. To authorize the Lebanon Springs Railway

to run into Vermont and Massachusetts.

On the motion of Mr. Howand, the bill relative to Mock Auctions was referred to a Select Commit-

CALIFORNIA. The Floods-Scarcity of Food-Quartz Mining.

dence of The N. Y. Tribune. Grass Valley, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1853. The accounts you will receive from the Pacific side, by this steamer, are of a mournful character. The rainy season exceeds in severity any previous one for at least a period of ten or twelve years. Since my last letter to you of 12th ult., this part of the mountains has been visited with a series of most terrific storms of rain and snow, cutting off for a week at a time all communication with the towns below. An oc asional horse express of Adams & Co. or Wells Farge & Co. have been our sole reliance for news of the doings in the great world beyond our village limits. The snow fell in December to the depth of two and a half feet in this place, but a warm heavy rain succeeded, which streams, and for the second time inundating the City of Sacramento. Three or four fair days are all that we have been blessed with in the past six weeks, and at this moment the rain is falling fast.

The cases of suffering in the mountains above us have not been half told. Everywhere starvation and death have left their horrible traces; and these sufferings have been greatly aggravated by the unholy combination of San Francisco monopolists, by which the principal article (flour) has been held beyond the ability of interior merchants or miners to purchase The price at San Francisco has ranged at an average of \$40 per barrel, and at Grass Valley, the nearest mountain village to Marysville (distant from the latter place thirty five miles,) flour has been not less than \$60 and from that to \$100. It is selling now at the latte figure. Of course nearly all business is suspended throughout the State. Miners by thousands are com pelled to abandon their claims, and without me throng the cities below. The quartz mills and saw mills of this Val-

ley have been partially suspended in their operations for the past two months. I know of but one Quartz Company whose machinery was in operation yester-day, that of the "Helvetia and Lafayette Company." Speaking of this Company, reminds me that two of its largest stockholders, Dr. Wm. Bacon and Dr. James Delavan, left in one of the steamers lat inst. for New-York on business of the Company. They are among our oldest and most experienced operators in quartz and I refer yourself and all others to them for reliable information as to the success of well-managed concerns. You will remember that this Company own the this town, so far as I know-that is for uniform yield, which has averaged \$80 per ton. Dr. Bacon and his as sociates took out over \$100 000 from this vein between May and October, last season, and the ledge is hardly

I am engaged in collecting statistics of quartz operations in this Valley, and will endeavor to forward you the "documents" by next mall. The unpropitious weather has delayed my investigations. I think I shall e able to meet your requirements, and sustain in the most triumphant manner, all and every of my previous statements on the subject. And if, thereafter, there be any distrust in the minds of candid inquirers, I shall confess that trath has lost her virtue, and facts are pow-

The operations of the Grass Valley Gold Mining Company have been retarded by two insuperable obstacles the non arrival of two of the vessels con taining important portions of the machinery till after the rainy season set in; and the utter breaking up of the roads across the great Sacramento Valley, by which transportation has been almost entirely cut off, or made so expensive as to be resorted to only for provisions necessary to prevent actual starvation. I have not, however, been idle. The buildings are all up and in readiness for the works; the engine, boilers and saw machinery are on the ground, with the exception of three wagon loads: there have been cut and seasoned from 4,000 to 5,000 first class saw logs, of a size to make from 300 to 1,200 feet of lumber each—say equal to two millions of feet, for which the market is firm at \$45 @ \$50 per M. A few weeks only are required to have this portion of the works in active operation, for which ample means are in hand, and no other delay will occur than what is imposed by the weather. It is intended to add to this portion of the business a planing machine, to dress lumber, which will increase the market value 25 per cent. We have the capacity for manufacturing four millions of feet per annum, and our stockholders will see from this fact that so far as the investment of their funds in this Company is concerned, a respectable dividend to sure for several years, and as to quarts, I will give you some facts "from the record" anon.

J. WINCHESTER. Yours truly,

SOUTH AMERICA.

From The Valparaiso Mercantile Reporter, Dec

Prem The Valparano Mercantile Reporter, Dec. 39, 1864.

Prem continues to enjoy the utmost tranquility, which, we trust, will not be disturbed by the differences which have taken place between the Consul of this Republic and Gen. Herrers, the Governor of Paname. At the present moment, however, the quartel is at the very acne of bitterness.

Arequips has been subject to a great scarcity of dour, the principal part of which being monopolitied by some speculators, the price had risen at one time as high as \$11 per fanous. Some of the merchants had sent to Chili for a cargo, and on its arrival threats were made by the monopolities of preventing the introduction of this Chili dour into the interior by main force, out of which a correspondence had grown between the supercargo and the Governoror Intendente. It is to be hoped, however, that the usual peaceful disposition of the lighabitants will prevail, as the Governor states his belief that there was no foundation for the rumors in question.

that there was no soundation for the rumors in ques-tion.

The Peruvians had received with considerable satisfac-tion, the letter of Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, dated from Washington the 16th November, 1852, formally withdrawing without reserve all the objections adduced by the late Secretary of State in his communications with the Peruvian Minister to the sovereignty of Peru over the Lobos and others guano islands on the boast of Peru, of which that country is in possession, and assur-ing the Minister, for the satisfaction of his Government, that the United States would afford no protection or support to any attempt of their citizens in opposition to such recognition.

such recognition.

This will be a conclusive argument in their favor, with any other Nation, and with Bolivia in particular, which had also advanced, some claims to these islands.

The Government had issued a Decree, permitting the importation of butter, cheese, rice, whest and floor, for the consumption of Arequips, through the port of Islat, free from all duty for the space of four mouths from the 11th of December inst.

101.1V1A.—The Report some time current,

that h was the intention of Government to prohibit the exportation of bers of mutal is confirmed by the issuing a Decree published the Eist uit, probbiting the exportation of this in bars. Take order it is stated will cause on hous inconversement to trade.

The President has stated its intuntion of affording the utmost protectic in possible, to the mining interest of the republic.

atmost protects a possion, to me mining scorest of the republic.

A discovery is a mounced, in the neighborhoods of La Far of considerable beds of Coal which promises to be, of excellent quality and of immense value to the country, as the scarcity of fuel in Bolivid and particularly in the mining districts is necessions. It is supposed, if the mining districts is necessions, it is supposed, if the much benefited.

Coquingo.—The copper mines are daily improving, and the high prices now quoted, will give great

proving; and the high prices now quoted, will give great animation to the extraction of the cros; there is not a bar to be had, in the market, and the moutest one is produced by the smelting works, it is placed on board ships for transport to England, France or the United States.

produced by the smelting works, it is placed on board ships for transport to England, France or the United States.

The price of ores is, also very high and large transactions are daily taking place.

Cortaro.—Here, too, the production of precises metals is also rapidly increasing, and the discovery of fresh veins are of frequent occurrence. The correspondent of the Mercaris says: "All these new discoveress of riches, do not attract the attention of the Government toward this Province, or stimulate them to enable ye all the means in their power to encourage the mining interest, which is now, and will be for a long time, the most important branch in the country. We believe the Government neither know the interests of the public nor their own."

"Immigration of European miners is now an urgent necessity, a pressing and indispensable one, but foreigners will not come if they have not the same therry of conscience which they possess in their native country, they will not come if they have not the power of worshipping God, as and how they think most suitable, without being forced to conceal themselves from the native Catholics as if they were committing acrime."

"Permit, in Chite, liberty of conscience, and an emigration of Europeans will take place of itself, and without he necessity of going to seek it for thousands of leagues, and making the sacrifice of immense suma."

In Chile every thing is tranquil, wages are high as well as all kinds of provisions. The government works at the aduans are at a stand, from the desertion of the laborers to other employments where they could receive higher wages, Mr. Brayen, the superintendent of the works, having been prohibited from advancing the rate which he was paying for Government, concurrently with the increased demand for labor.

There is a considerable field here for skilled labor of all descriptions.

NEW-GRANADA.-From New-Granada we

NEW-GRANADA.—From New-Granada we learn that the English Government has made a formal intimation of a blockade of the coasts of that Republic in consequence of the non-satisfaction of the claim made on behalf of Mr. James Macintosh by the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government; but on the subsequent agreement of the Government; but on the subsequent agreement of the Government of New-Granada to the proposition of the English Cablinet, orders had been issued that the blockade should not take place.

According to The New-Granadisms of the 29th, the questions between the Peruvian and the former Government had been amicably adjusted.

Dr. Salvador Camacho Roldan is named as Governor of Panama; he is said to be a young man of respectable acquirements, moderate in his opinions, and at the same time not averse to imprevements.

On the 28th the birth-day of Bolivar was celebrated, in which the President and all the authorities took a leading part.

CANADA.

The Catholie Church-Colonial Administration—Parliament—Agricultural Products
of Canada, &c.
Correspondence of The N. F. Tubuna.

Tononto, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1853.

A rescript from the Pope has been received here ordering the Pricats to pay one tenth of their sal-aries toward the support of the Bishops. This rescript has been represented as levying a tythe on the Roman Cathelic people of Upper Canada. It was issued by the Pope at the instance of a Council of Rishops, held at Quebec last year. The money thus to be deducted from the priests' salaries is, I believe, to go to the support of educational institutions under the control of the Eishops for the training of a native priesthood. The movement that procured the rescript is said to have originated with Bishop Charbonnel, of Toronto. He is a Frenchman, and the story goes that he does not prefer the Irish pricets whom he finds in Upper Canada.
It is certain that he has made a few suspensions, but
this may have been from good cause. Certain it is that the R. C. Bishop of Toronto is anxious to train a native priesthood; and for this purpose a seminary is to be carried on under his superintendence. As to the story about the collection of tythes, to which the rescript has given rise, there already exists authority for the collection, by Roman Catholic priests, from their own people, of one-twenty sixth part of the produce of the people, of one-twenty-sixth part of the produce of the soil. This rule is strictly enforced in Lower Canada; but only in one or two counties of the Upper Province. Some years ago tythes were collected in the County of Essex, in the West, but the practice has been abandoned. They are still collected, however, in the County of Glengarry, among the Highland clans. They are said to to be paid with some reluctance; but a fear that the rites of the Church will be denied, acts as a spur

that the rites of the Church will be denied, acts as a spur on the less zealous, among those who are liable to these levies. In Lower Canada there was lately some movement for a commutation, or perhaps abolition of tythes; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal; but it did not extend very far. It originated in Montreal; but it did not extend to the control of the Church.

A dispatch has been received by this Government from the Colonial Secretary, stating that the Aberdeen Administration have resolved to give up the Clergy Reserves to the coatrol of the local authorities. The Derby Cabinet had come to a contrary decision: Clergy Reserves to the control of the local authorities. The Derby Cabinet had come to a contrary decision; showing that on some highly important questions this Province must encounter the caprices of controlling imperial factions, which is one of the worst features of the Colonial system. The Colonial Administration of a country which boasts an immense Colonial empire should be conducted on principles of uniform equity: leaving the coloniats nothing to hope and nothing to fear from the success of political factions at home. In this Province confidence in the Aberdeen Administration fs strong solely on account of Sir Wm Molesworth being one of its members. His antecedents are all in favor of Colonial liberty, to the extent of absolute local self-government.

The following is a statement of the average yield per acre of Wheat in Upper and Lower Co according to the causes of 1852:

Upper Canada, Lawer Canada, Bushela, Bushela, Wheat Barley Rye Fease

SHIP NEWS OFFICE, WHITEHALL, Feb. 18, 1853.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sir: I notice in The Tribune of this morn a paragraph relative to the caloric ship Ericason, was received from reliable authority, as to the sake passed the Narrows, which I assert is in rect. Of course it can make no difference to whether she made eight miles an hour, or six; but if are facts, and it is a fact that she passed the Narrows four hours and forty minutes precisely, reliable makes to the contrary notwithstanding. Very Responsible, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ship News Collector for the As